

accompanying Uri-Tox) "Uri-Tox * * * Builds you up and makes you strong. * * * Uri-Tox, which is a Blood Builder of unusual merit, a perfect Nerve Tonic and Restorative for the delicate, feeble and aged. * * * The blood gets thin and depreciates with age, and when below normal every tissue in your body suffers. Uri-Tox will do all you can expect of a scientific, reliable Blood Builder and Nerve Tonic * * *. Uri-Tox will be found most valuable in catarrh, weak heart, poor blood, anaemia, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritable disposition, shortness of breath, chills or hot flashes, pains in back, rheumatism, poor circulation, pimples, loss of appetite, neuralgia, hair thin or falling out, or any condition arising from poor blood. * * * When in a run-down condition a good tonic should be used. It does wonders by enriching the blood and nourishing the nerves. Its value cannot be over estimated. Good blood also adds great beauty by clearing a poor skin."

On December 29, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19369. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay specific. U. S. v. 29 Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26919. I. S. No. 36901. S. No. 5100.)

Examination of the drug product Pabst's Okay specific showed that the bottle label and wrapper and circulars accompanying the article contained statements representing that it possessed curative and therapeutic properties which in fact it did not possess.

On or about September 1, 1931, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29 bottles of the said Pabst's Okay specific, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Beaumont, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about March 2, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, cubeb oleoresin, extracts of plant drugs including buchu and uva ursi, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, appearing on the bottle label and wrapper and in the circulars shipped with the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "O. K. Okay Specific;" (wrapper) "O. K. Okay Specific * * * Take It And You Will Not Be Disappointed * * * Absolutely Safe;" (small circular entitled "The Okay Tonic") "Men * * * who had just completed a treatment with our Okay Specific and felt the need of just such a medicine to overcome the after-effects of acute infections. * * * these patients, * * * following a siege of debilitating sickness. * * * 'Tonic' is not to be taken at the same time you take the 'Okay Specific.' When you are through with the treatment for Gonorrhoea and Gleet, then we would advise you to take some of our 'Okay Tonic.' * * * It has a soothing effect on the * * * organs that were affected by your recent illness. * * * Do not confuse the Okay Tonic With the Okay Specific. It is not to be taken instead of the Okay Specific, but as an After Treatment. When you have been cured of the Gonorrhoea, then use The Okay Tonic. [Similar statements in several foreign languages];" (large circular entitled "Pabst's Okay Specific") "Take the medicine regularly in full doses without interrupting the treatment until satisfactory results have been obtained; continue taking the medicine for fifteen days after all outward signs have disappeared. * * * Chronic Cases Pabst's Okay Specific is especially beneficial in chronic cases. These cases, which are usually of long standing, * * * generally disappear after using the Okay Specific. Of course, it must not be expected that a case of many years' standing will disappear after taking one bottle of the medicine; very old cases may require more time and longer treatment, and several bottles, sometimes four or five of the medicine may have to be taken before satisfactory results are obtained. * * * the case is one of long standing, continue for ten to fifteen days with full doses after all outward signs have disappeared, and then ten to fifteen days more in

gradually diminished doses. [Similar statements in several foreign languages]."

On October 30, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19370. Misbranding of San-Cura ointment. U. S. v. 68 Packages of San-Cura Ointment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27371. I. S. No. 39388. S. No. 5539.)

Examination of the drug product San-Cura ointment involved in this action showed that the carton and tin labels, and a circular accompanying the article, bore statements representing that it possessed curative and therapeutic properties which in fact it did not possess. The article was also represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not.

On December 14, 1931, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 68 packages of San-Cura ointment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by the Thompson Medical Co., Titusville, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped from Titusville, Pa., on October 24, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a petrolatum base containing small proportions of phenol and camphor. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the circular shipped with the said article were false and misleading: "The wonderful Antiseptic, * * * Ointment * * * Its Antiseptic properties." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Sores, Wounds, * * * Pimples, Boils and Itching Piles. * * * A Soothing Application For * * * Sores, Wounds, * * * Nasal Catarrh, * * * Chilblains, Toothache, * * * Boils, Sore Nipples, Itching Piles, * * * Pimples;" (package) "Directions * * * Wounds, etc. * * * For Piles * * * Chilblains;" (circular) "For the Speedy Relief from the Pain and Discomfort of * * * Sores, Piles and Eczema * * * Its Antiseptic properties help prevent Infection which so often results from a neglected Burn, Cut, Sore or Minor Wound. * * * 'For twenty years I suffered with bleeding itching piles. Two years ago I used a 60¢ jar of San-Cura Ointment. I have not been troubled since.' * * * 'I Shall always be a staunch supporter of San-Cura Ointment for I believe it saved my little girl from having Blood Poisoning.' * * * 'It is the only salve they can get which will relieve "Impetigo," a troublesome Skin Disease.' * * * Catarrh."

On December 30, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19371. Misbranding of Takara hygienic powder. U. S. v. 54 Dozen Cans, et al., of Takara Hygienic Powder. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 26937. I. S. No. 26. S. No. 5144.)

Examination of the drug product Takara hygienic powder showed that a booklet shipped with the article contained statements representing that it possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess. The article was also represented to be a germicide, whereas it was not germicidal when used in the dilutions recommended.

On or about September 3, 1931, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 54 dozen 75-cent and 18 dozen \$1.50 cans of Takara hygienic powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Takara